

CRANE MAY LEAD FIGHT FOR TAFT

Massachusetts Senator Be-
came National Figure When
Governor of State.

One of Upper House Lead-
ers and Vice Presidential
Possibility.

The suggestion that Senator W. Mur-
ray Crane of Massachusetts may be-
come one of the managerial staff of the
Taft boom, and the discussion of his
name in connection with the chairman-
ship of the Republican National Com-
mittee next year, has called attention
anew to this interesting figure in the
upper legislative chamber.

Senator Crane is distinctly the busi-
ness statesman. He is pre-eminently
the business man in politics, as his col-
league, Mr. Lodge, is the finest type of
the scholar in politics. He has led a
busy life. He made sundry millions as a
paper manufacturer, and yet found
time to interest himself very actively
in politics. At fifty-four years of age
he has made himself head of a great
industry, built a fortune, has been lieut-
enant governor and governor of his
State, Senator, and three times member
of the national committee of his party.
At the end of three years' service in
the Senate he is conceded a position
which is quite unique for a statesman
of such short service.

First Rose as Governor.

Senator Crane first rose on the na-
tional ken as governor of Massachu-
setts. He was business from the start.
A lot of legislation affecting public ser-
vice corporations in Boston was at the
front during his term, and his clear-
headedness was chiefly responsible for
starting Boston in the way of civic bet-
terment.

Almost from the day he arrived in
Washington Crane took an active and
even prominent part in legislation. He
was annexed without delay to the inner
council of the Senate. He is in the
utmost confidence of the eight or ten
men who run national legislation by
process of controlling and running the
Senate.

Mentioned for Vice President.

There is widespread opinion that he
would make an excellent chairman of
the national committee, a position for
which Secretary Loeb has been repeat-
edly mentioned, and for which it is well
known the present chairman, Harry
New of Indiana, is a candidate for re-
election. The name of Crane also has
been connected much of late with the
nomination for the Vice Presidency, if
the head of the ticket is a Western
man; but he would accept that nomina-
tion rather as a duty than as a satis-
faction, for he is just entering on a
Senatorial term that will not expire
till 1913.

Senator Crane was regarded during
the first two years of his service as
rather a close intimate and lieutenant
of the President. They divided on the
issue of the railroad rate legislation,
and since that time the tendency has
been to draw farther and farther apart.
The Massachusetts man is the last per-
son to have any basic sympathy for the
Roosevelt doctrine.

Crane was for Knox, but is under-
stood to have become convinced of the
hopelessness of the Knox case. His ac-
quisition by the Taft movement would
give it an immense strength in the East;
indeed, should he and Frank Hitchcock
go over to the Taft movement and get
active, it would be hard to figure how
Taft could be defeated.

ACKNOWLEDGES GIFTS TO CHARITY SOCIETY

John Joy Edson, treasurer of the As-
sociated Charities, yesterday acknowl-
edged recent subscriptions and said
that in spite of the warm weather there
is a great deal of work to be done
among the unfortunate of the city. Re-
cent subscriptions are:

Judge William H. De Lacy	\$10.00
Mrs. Laura Merrill	20.00
Commander F. A. Abernethy	10.00
Miller	25.00
Mrs. Mary T. Aldis	10.00
James Sharp	20.00
D. J. Callahan	10.00
George B. Fraser	1.00
Young People's Society of Takoma	1.50
Park, through George B. Fraser	1.50
Edward F. Droop	10.00
William J. Swiggert	5.00
From a lady	1.00
Mrs. Minna Schaefer	25.00
Miss Mary Kirk Simpson	5.00
Senator Henry Cabot Lodge	20.00
J. Willis	2.00
Mrs. Mary Howe Totten	25.00
Cash	5.00
Miss E. Trumbull	2.00
X. X. from a friend	1.00
Miss Susan B. Cook	5.00
W. Daniel Schiller	3.00

FORCE NEW YORK LID TO OPEN LITTLE WIDER

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Moving picture
shows have been brought under the
protection of the injunctions resorted to
in the efforts to keep the police from
interfering with Sunday amusements,
and this means a lighter shade of indigo
to New York's Sunday tomorrow. At
the request of the Moving Picture Asso-
ciation, an omnibus injunction was is-
sued today by Justice Greenbaum, re-
straining interference with sixty-one
such shows. The order enjoins the po-
lice from stopping the shows whether
an admission is charged or not. Educa-
tional lectures, whether illustrated or
otherwise, are likewise protected.

In addition, Comptroller Marie d'Hau-
teauves, who gives an entertainment us-
ing illustrating views from the Passion
Play, secured an injunction protecting
her entertainment.
An order was issued returnable Tues-
day, for the police then to show why
the injunctions should not be made per-
manent.

ECONOMY OF RIGHT EATING CONVINCING TO AMERICANS

Experiments Show That Most People Eat Too Much
Nitrogenous Food—Scientific Men Study
Benefits of Diet.

By IRVING FISHER.

Professor of Political Economy, Yale University.

The methods by which American
health standards may be improved are
various. They include the increased
Federal regulation of public health, es-
pecially as related to the pollution of
interstate rivers and the regulation of
pure food, as well as improvement in
State and local administration. It is a
great mistake, however, to suppose
that the primary method of elevating
health conditions is by enacting new
laws, or enforcing old legislation. The
most powerful motive must come from public
opinion, and in order that such a power
should exist, it is necessary that the
ordinary individual should improve his
personal health ideals. This would come
about quickly if each individual appre-
ciated how much he might improve his
efficiency.

Lives Cut in Two.

Experts who have given attention to
the subject believe that most men cut
their lives in two by unhygienic, ir-
rational methods of eating, and that
during the half of their life they are
which they actually live they are sick
unnecessarily often and long. Pasteur
said: "It is within the power of man
to rid himself of every parasitic dis-
ease." If, then, it is possible for man
to win the fight against disease, to
double the length of his working days,
to vastly increase his energy and en-
joyment of life, there is surely no more
crying need for applying modern science
than to this subject.

Rational diet is of course not the only
method of improving health. Pure air,
exercise, sleep, freedom from worry, and
proper surroundings, sanitary, social
and moral, are equally necessary. But
diet is a sufficiently large theme, and
it is probably true that it is more
neglected and less appreciated than any
of the other subjects mentioned.

So far as diet has received attention
from scientific men, it has been chiefly
concerned with the explanation of the
process of nutrition. For practical pur-
poses, however, the important study of
food is not so much the way in which
it is utilized inside the body, but the
question of the quantities of it which
we should consume, and the method
by which we should eat it. The only
control we practically have over food
is limited to the teeth and the mouth.
After it is swallowed, it is relegated to
processes over which we have almost
no control. The practical problem for
man is how to select his food, how
much of it to eat, and how to masticate
it.

Too Much Nitrogenous Food.

While there is serious question whether
man was originally or ought now to be
absolutely vegetarian, modern science
has made it clear that he eats far too
much nitrogenous food, such as meat
and eggs. This is particularly true in
America. That a reduction in the use
of meat and eggs is physiologically right
and beneficial has been thoroughly
shown by Prof. Chittenden in his fam-
ous experiment with United States sol-
diers and Yale students.

Prof. Chittenden's work has put the
science of dietetics on an entirely new
basis. It has, however, nothing in com-
mon with the vegetarian cult except
that it advocates a reduction in the use
of flesh foods. This result, however, is
directly at variance with the common
practice in America. We have all been
taught that meat gives strength, and
trainers for athletic events have always
given a great deal of beef to their men.

In order to test the correctness of this
opinion and to test the comparative en-
durance of those who used meat and
eggs in abundance and those who used
them sparingly or not at all, an experi-
ment was made with forty-nine sub-
jects, about half of whom were Yale
students and half other persons in vari-
ous parts of the country. These tests
were gymnastic tests of various kinds,
the most striking being, perhaps, what
is called deep-knee bending, which con-
sists in stooping and raising one's self
again without stopping, as often as
possible. It was found that those who
used meat and eggs freely could in few
cases do the deep-knee bending more
than 500 times. In fact, some of them
fainted before this number could be
reached, and others found themselves
physically unable to rise to the standing
posture after reaching a much smaller
figure. So fatigued were they that they
had to be aided in descending the gym-
nasium steps after the test, for on the
first step, when their knees bent, the
strength left was insufficient to prevent
their falling.

Through the heavy meat and egg eat-
ers, except in two or three cases, were
usually unable to do the deep knee
bending more than 500 times, the case
was altogether different with the other
group who ate these foods sparingly.
None of the latter believed themselves
injured by the test and not only were
most of them able to exceed the 500
mark but a large number exceeded 1,000.
One Yale student who had eaten no
meat at all for two years did the deep
knee bending 1,800 times, after which
instead of having to be assisted down
stairs as did his meat-eating com-
petitors, he ran several times around
the gymnasium track and walked up
East Rock and back.

Another subject then living at Battle
Creek did the deep knee bending 2,400
times without injury. This was until
recently the record, but a few weeks
ago another nurse at the Battle Creek
Sanitarium, who had practiced thorough
mastication and had abstained from
meat and the excessive use of eggs,
accomplished the almost incredible
record of 5,000 times.

Realize Conditions.

Few persons realize whether their en-
durance is great or small until it is
actually tested. We are far more con-
scious of our strength than of our en-
durance, and strength and endurance
must not be confounded. The subjects
in the experiments which have been
mentioned were not in general any
stronger by reason of the thorough
mastication and the lowering of the
consumption of meat and eggs, but
their endurance was conspicuously
greater.

To distinguish strength and endur-
ance we may say that the strength of a
muscle is measured by the utmost force
it can exert once. Its endurance is
measured by the number of times it
can repeat a given exertion involving a
certain fraction of its strength.

The benefits which working men
might obtain from the practice of ra-
tional dietetics as well as of other hy-
giene, in ridding themselves of fatigue
and sickness, is incalculable.

Incalculable, too, would be the total
saving to the working people resulting
from a general adoption of diet prin-
ciples which tend to the diminished use
of more expensive foods, and to the
reduction in quantity of all foods.

The working man, therefore, more
perhaps than any other person in the
community, should take an active inter-
est and active part in the modern great
movement to improve the national
health. President Roosevelt has said:
"Our national health is physically our
greatest national asset. To preserve the
national vigor should be a matter of
patriotism." (Copyright, 1907, "Charities and the Com-
mons," New York.)

TAKE CARE! BEWARE! KENDALL'S THERE

Gallant Major as a Special
Policeman May Carry
Gigantic Cqit.

Footpads, hold-up men, and others of
like ilk take warning.
Major H. M. Kendall, treasurer of the
Soldiers' Home, has been commis-
sioned by the District Commissioners as
a special officer, with power to carry a
gun. Invitations to part with the
Government funds entrusted to his care
will be met with a stern command to
cease such frivolous talk and accom-
pany the major to the stationhouse.

An important part of the major's of-
ficial duty is the transferring of funds
from the Treasury Department to the
Soldiers' Home. Realizing that so much
wealth offered tempting opportunities
for easy money men, he suggested to
Brig. Gen. H. S. Hawkins, governor of
the Home, that a permit be obtained
from the proper authorities authorizing
him (the major) to carry a revolver on
such occasions as deemed necessary.
The general conferred with Major Syl-
vester and the latter at once solved the
problem by recommending the appoint-
ment of Major Kendall to his staff of
special policemen.

In this the Commissioners readily
concurred and Major Kendall may now
journey from the Treasury Department to
the Soldiers' Home with the comfort-
ing assurance that should he be molest-
ed he is prepared to fight to the bitter
end.

FIRE DAMAGES AUTOMOBILE.

Fire damaged an automobile owned
by Attorney Wilton J. Lambert Friday
night about 3:10 o'clock. Fire started
in the gasoline tank. One hundred dol-
lars covered the loss.

MRS. EDDY'S HEIRS TO SUE FOR SHARE

Former Senator Chandler
Prepares Suit For \$125,-
000 Fund.

BOSTON, Dec. 28.—Mary Baker G.
Eddy and her trustees have not heard
the last of the famous controversy
waged last summer when her relatives
made an unsuccessful attempt to secure
an accounting of her property.

Former Senator William E. Chandler,
who was senior counsel for the "next
friends" in this litigation, came here
today to prepare a case which will be
argued before the next term of the
court in Merrimack county, N. H., when
Mrs. Eddy's son, George W. Glover, of
Lead City, S. D., with his immediate
family, and Dr. Ebenezer J. Foster
Eddy, of Waterbury Center, Vt., will
sue to secure their shares of the \$125,000
set aside for their use by the head of
the Christian Science sect last Feb-
ruary.

A provision of this settlement was
that Glover and his family should raise
no objection to the disposal by Mrs.
Eddy during her lifetime of her other
property as she saw fit and should not
contest her will. The suit for an ac-
counting had been begun before Glover
and those with him knew of this settle-
ment. Therefore, they have refused to
pay over to the contestants any portion
of the income.

The only persons who have been en-
joying the benefits of the fund are the
minor children of Glover who were not
named among the "next friends."

MILK DEALERS SUE BARON ROTHSCHILD

Union Asserts Philanthropic
Work Is Illegal Com-
petition.

PARIS, Dec. 28.—A curious suit has
been brought against Baron Henri de
Rothschild, who is also a doctor of
medicine. A few years ago, emulating
the example of Nathan Straus, he started
in one of the most populous districts
in Paris a dairy for the supply of pure
milk at a nominal price for poor people.

The experiment worked very well, so
well that large numbers of people who
were in a position to pay for their milk
at ordinary prices soon became cus-
tomers, the milk being much cheaper
and better than could be bought at the
ordinary milk shops.

Baron Henri's milk shops have now
spread all over Paris, and there are
in all no fewer than sixty-eight of them.
Now the ordinary milk dealers find
they are suffering from the competi-
tion of the baronial milk shops, and
the milk dealers' union has sued the
baron before the tribunal of com-
merce on the ground that under pre-
tense of a work of philanthropy he is
carrying on an illegal competition with
traders.

The union further asserts that Baron
de Rothschild makes large profits, and
that, as a fact, he only gives away
about \$1,400 worth of milk per annum.

CRIMOCHE CLUB MEETS.

A meeting of the Crimochre Pleasure
Club was held Thursday night in the
home of Miss Irene Umhau. After a
business session the hostess entertained
members of the club with ingenious
games and other features of amuse-
ment.

LOST MINE SHARE WORTH \$6,250,000

Romance of Rich Lode Re-
called By Death of
Owner.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The romance of a
great silver mine, which was accident-
ally discovered and developed into a
property worth \$6,250,000, is identified
with the life story of George McCulloch,
who has just died in London—a "million-
aire (in pounds sterling) several times
over.

McCulloch was manager of a small
sheep farm in Australia twenty-five
years ago when a boundary rider
brought him news that signs of silver
had been found on Broken Hill, which
was not many miles from the station.
A syndicate of seven was immediately
formed to peg out the claim, each man
venturing \$350. The syndicate included
McCulloch, Rasp, the boundary rider who
had discovered the vein, and the five
men employed at the sheep station.

The Broken Hill mine proved to be one
of the richest in the world. A romance
incident in its early days was a game of
euchre in a little tin shanty at the foot
of Broken Hill, played by McCulloch
and another prospector for a fourteen-
share in the mine. A few years later
this share (which McCulloch lost) was
worth \$2,500,000.

Having made a big fortune, McCul-
loch came to London and devoted him-
self to forming a great art collection. In
his mansion at South Kensington he
formed an unrivaled gallery of modern
masters, including fine specimens of
Whistler, Millais, Leighton, Burne-
Jones, Watts, Abbot, Bouguereau, and
other painters of the late nineteenth cen-
tury.

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Mayer & Co

409-417 Seventh St.

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We want as little as possible to count at stock-taking time, and have placed reduced prices on many articles to effect a speedy clearance. As usual, the quality of each piece is the best that like money can buy anywhere, and every article is guaranteed to be exactly as represented. Save money by buying now. We'll be glad to open an account for your selections, and you can pay for them while enjoying their use.

Have Your Purchases Charged and Pay Later



69c
For These
\$1.00 Oak
Chairs

Strongly made solid oak
Chairs, just like the picture
here shown. They have high
backs, turned posts, and are
Roman shaped seat, and are
nicely finished. (Not more than
four sold to each customer.)



29c
For These
48c Bam-
boo Tab-
ourettes

Just like the picture here
shown. They are 15 inches
high, 11 1/2 inches in diameter,
tops are either round or hex-
agonal, and are nicely finished.



Sideboards
\$15 Solid Golden Oak
Sideboards **\$8.98**

Made of selected golden oak, have French plate glass mirrors,
canopy tops, three drawers, two cupboards, brass trimmings, and are
nicely finished.

Massive \$34.00
Sideboards **\$24.98**

Massive American quartered oak Sideboards, nicely flaked, have
heavy canopy tops, large French plate glass mirrors, serpentine
swell front, lined silver drawer, two large linen drawers, two cup-
boards, claw feet, and are nicely finished.

China Closets
\$18.00 Golden Oak
China Closets **\$12.98**

Made of selected golden oak, have quartered oak tops, bent glass
ends, large glass doors, three shelves, French legs, and are highly
polished.

Massive \$32.50
China Closets **\$24.50**

Massive solid quartered oak China Closets, extra wide, have bent
glass doors and ends, four large shelves, French legs, carved claw
feet, and are finely polished.

Elegant \$52.00
China Closets **\$39.75**

Elegant solid quartered oak China Closets, have heavy pillar sup-
ports, bent glass doors and ends, four large shelves, French legs,
claw feet, and high hand-rubbed polish.

Sale of Lace Curtains
75c White Nottingham 39c
Lace Curtains, Pair

White Nottingham Lace Curtains, fancy de-
signs, two and a half yards long, with heavy
corded edge.

**Heavy \$2 Notting-
ham Curtains** **\$1.48**

White Nottingham Lace Curtains, three yards
long, heavy border, plain center, and heavy
corded edge.

Extra Wide \$3.50
Lace Curtains **\$2.69**

Full three and a half yards long Lace Cur-
tains, full 64 inches wide, fancy all-over ef-
fects, heavy floral designs, and corded edge.

**Fine \$7 Cluny
Lace Curtains** **\$5.29**

Very fine Cluny Lace Curtains, full three and
a half yards long, 52 inches wide, fine floral
patterns with corded edge.



Sale of Portieres
\$2.25 Self Toned
Tapestry Portieres, Pair **\$1.48**

Three yards long Tapestry Portieres, self toned designs
in greens or red, trimmed with tassels and fringe on throw-
over.

\$4 Solid Color
Tapestry Portieres **\$2.98**

Heavy solid color Tapestry Portieres, self-toned de-
signs, in reds and greens, three yards long, with
heavy fringe and tassels on throwover.

Heavy \$5.50
Tapestry Portieres **\$3.98**

Full three yards long, 33 inches wide, heavy mer-
cerized tapestry, self-toned designs, Empire patterns,
trimmed with tassels and fringe.

Fine \$7.50
Bagdad Portieres **\$5.75**

Extra heavy mercerized Portieres, Bagdad, elegant
colorings, trimmed with heavy lattice fringe and tas-
sels.





Rockers
This Exact Golden
Oak Rocker **\$1.29**

Just like the picture here shown. It is made of golden oak,
has high back, turned posts, rungs, and spindles, broad arms,
Roman shaped seat, and is strongly constructed. (Only one
sold to a customer.)

\$5.50 Oak
Rockers **\$3.98**

Made of quartered oak, have heavy backs, broad arms,
turned posts, rungs, and spindles, seat and back is upholstered
in black Chase leather and is highly polished.

Fine
\$7.00 Rockers **\$5.39**

Fine quartered oak and mahogany finished Rockers, have
high broad panel backs, turned posts, rungs, and spindles, broad
arms, saddle seats, and are highly polished.



Dining Tables
This Exact \$6.75 Oak Table **\$4.75**

Heavy golden oak Extension Dining Table, just like this picture. The top
is 43 inches square, extends to six feet in length, has three extra leaves, five
heavy fluted legs, and are nicely finished.

Fine \$22 Round
Quartered Oak
Pedestal Tables **\$16.59**

Solid quartered oak Dining Tables, no veneer used,
have round tops 44 inches in diameter, extend to six
feet in length, have three leaves, heavy one-piece
pedestal base, four heavy feet, and are highly polished.